MONDAY, MAY 11, 1903. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Besque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication was to have restrict for that purpose.

Mr. Cleveland's Strength With the People.

About the political weight of Mr. CLEVELAND'S present candidacy for President there is, as is natural, a conflict of views. Of the significance of it without the field of conflict there can be no question or disagreement. The call for CLEVELAND is a notification to the country of the kind of President that is wanted, since certain qualities now for good and substantial reasons specially desirable in the Executive are popularly believed to be found in the only living ex-President in fuller quan-

tity and higher quality than in any con-

temporary public man. CLEVELAND is wanted because he is looked upon as governed by an impartial and imperturbable devotion to jusposed to preserve and administer it. a law to protect its own dignity and its own militia. With such Chief Magistrates goes that general confidence in equal rights which is inseparable from

national health and happiness. If the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT should conscientiously reflect upon the out such a programme. The majority peculiar character of the phase of Cleve- behind it in the Chamber of Deputies landism that is now flourishing, the re- is vehemently anti-clerical, and its consult might in the highest and widest trol of the Senate could hardly be shaken, degree be beneficial.

A Step in the Wood Vindication.

Our neighbor the Tribune has been performing a most important service, both to the truth of history and to the honor of the United States Army, in presenting so energetically and making so clear the enormity of Gen. LEONARD Woon's offence if he was a party to the Runcie publication in the North American Review of February, 1900.

The Tribune has forcibly said of Gen. WOOD:

" If he made a public attack on Gen. BROOKE, his superior officer, through the agency of a subordinate, he committed a serious offence. If he concealed his part in such a transaction and punished his partner in it, he was guilty of an act of base cowardice and falsehood.

And again:

"The man who would do the thing charged is uafit to be an officer of the United States Army. If Gen. Wood anonymously attacked Gen. BROOKE. avoided responsibility for it, and punished h tool for the offence, he ought, as we have already said, to be court martialled."

We expressed on Friday last our doubt of the existence of any such direct inby corrections or interlineations in Gen. Wood's handwriting on the manuscript. Supposing even that Gen. Wood was not merely the incidental reviser. but actually the original instigator of the article attacking Gen. BROOKE, he would have been an incomprehensible fool to put into circulation documentary proof of his complicity.

To the extent of the alleged interlineation of a particular manuscript by Gen. Woop's pen or pencil, the charge has been squarely withdrawn by the newspaper originally making it, the Evening Post. The Post says that it was " unintentionally misinformed " about the interlineation, and therefore mistaken in that respect.

Our contemporary the Tribune has thus eliminated from the case the evidence of Gen. Wood's participation in the attack on his superior, Gen. BROOKE, which had been supposed in some quarters to exist in the conclusive form of the Runcie manuscript.

Naval Plans on the Atlantic Coast. The systematizing of naval commands is proceeding rapidly, and a few weeks will see the reorganization of the commands on the Atlantic coast. Rear Admiral Higginson has hauled down his flag, and has been succeeded in command of the North Atlantic fleet by Rear Admiral BARKER: Rear Admiral SANDS will assume command of the coast squadron of the same fleet on May 20 at Annapolis, while on the same day, at Hampton Roads, Rear Admiral WISE

squadron. The coast squadron for the present will consist of the Indiana and the Texas. battleships, and the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Barry, Dale, Chauncey and Bainbridge. These latter now compose the first torpedo flotilla, under monitors Arkansas and Nevada will be added to this squadron shortly, and for the summer season of instruction the old-timer Hartford will serve under Admiral SANDS, and with the Indiana will carry from Annapolis a large number of midshipmen, who will receive practical instruction on them and on the when completed will be a real unit of coast defence, with its four heavy vessels, and its "light cavalry of the

seas," the torpedo destrovers. The training squadron lacks homogeneity, some of its vessels being modern steel craft, one an old-time wooden steamer, and the Monongahela a wooden sailing vessel; but its creation is important because it puts the training system on the Atlantic coast in charge of a single

officer of high rank. Lieut. CHANDLER, the "admiral of the

capabilities of his vessels off Norfelk for months past, experimenting with the tactics used in the German Navy, and training his officers and men thoroughly. Sufficient torpedo instruction is not given to the officers in general, however, it is said, as only three officers were assigned to the torpedo school at Newport last summer, and all of these were detached before the course was completed. While the officers and men of the flotillas under Lieut. CHANDLER and Lieut. DAVIS are receiving instruction and experience of urged that many more could and should The instruction of midshipmen on these vessels this summer is a step in the right direction; but it is urged that commissioned officers also should have a regu-

tricity, engineering, torpedo work and the pecessary drills and exercises. The lack of navy officers is undoubtedly responsible for the small number of those instructed in torpedo work and torpedo vessel handling; but the importance of such instruction cannot have been overlooked by the Department, and it is probable that the practical instruction of the midshipmen is only the beginning of a plan which shall give us trained officers to take command of all our torpedo vessels in case of need.

lar course of study of the new ves-

sels and their component parts-elec-

Is the Concordat Between France and the Papacy in Danger?

If recent telegrams are trustworthy, a complete divorce of State and tice, as the law defines it, between man | Church in France may be regarded as and man, and as this Government is sup- not far distant. We are told that the anti-clerical campaign, the latest move Most American people believe that in which was the enforcement of the law CLEVELAND as President could not be against religious associations, is by no run away with by any organized group | means concluded, but that, on the conof voters against whom any State in the | trary, the Combes Cabinet has deter-Union had felt the necessity of passing mined to aboliah the Concordat. by which the relations of the French Government and the Roman Catholic Church have been regulated for upward of a century.

It is probable that the Ministry headed by M. Combes is strong enough to carry unless, indeed, M. ROUVIER should venture to propose an income tax, the rock on which Premier BOURGEOIS split. So far as the Catholic Church is concerned, it has even fewer friends in the Senate than in the popular branch of the French Parliament. There is no chance, therefore, of the Senate's consenting to a dissolution of the National Legislature, even if President LOUBET were inclined to recommend such a step. There is, as a matter of fact, no reason to suppose that M. LOUBET would oppose the wishes of the anti-clerical majority in the Chamber.

There is, then, no ground for doubting that the Combes Ministry can abolish the Concordat if it desires. We cannot but believe, however, that a sober second thought will restrain it from doing so. It is scarcely the part of far-seeing statesmanship to exasperate the whole body of French Catholics and to convert them into implacable enemies of the Republican régime. Admitting that some of the religious associations that have been engaged in teaching may have abused their opportunities, and that some of the Bishops have upheld them. culpatory evidence as would be afforded | we must still recognize that the majority of the French episcopate and the mass of the secular clergy have obeyed the earnest and oft-repeated injunction of LEO XIII., and have refrained from opposing the present political order. The existence of the group of so-called " Rallied " Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies is a proof of the sincerity of the Pope's wish to maintain friendly relations with the French Republic. The avowed Monarchists and Imperialists, who once constituted a majority of the Chamber, have shrunk to an insignificant fraction. Most of those who are really Reactionists at heart no longer venture to advocate openly a restoration of the Bourbon monarchy or of the Napoleonic empire, but profess to aim merely at a remodelling of the present French Constitution on the pattern of that of the United States, so as to clothe

the Presidential office with more inde-

pendent authority. In a word, the republican form of additions in Gen. Wood's own hand to government was never, to all appearances, so firmly established in France as it is to-day. If, however, the Radicals are unwilling to let well enough alone. and proceed to abolish the Concordat. they may seriously weaken the existing regime in two ways. In the first place, all the Bishops and all the secular clergy will be transformed into bitter and outspoken opponents. They will spare no effort to instil anti-republican sentiments in all faithful Catholics, who constitute, it has been computed, about onehalf of the electorate. Nine-tenths of French women are Catholics, and they will incessantly beseech their husbands. fathers and brothers to make good by will hoist his flag over the new training voluntary contributions the stipends which, under the Concordat, have been paid to the Bishops and the secular clergy by the civil power. It would be contrary to all experience for Frenchmen to resist such pressure, but they are certain to detest the Republican regime responsible for the burden to which they command of Lieut. CHANDLER. The will be subjected. Every time a French peasant is called upon to subtract from his savings the pittance needed to support his parish priest, he will denounce the Government as a robber, and clamor for the restoration of the former state of things. The masters of the present French Republic would scarcely pretend to regard themselves as more powerful torpedo vessels. This coast squadron than was the Consulate, yet NAPOLEON, when First Consul, promptly acknowledged the necessity of entering into such an arrangement with the Vatican as would devolve the maintenance of the Church upon the State in France. That

become irresistible. If the abolition of the Concordat were really contemplated by the French Cabinet, we may be sure that the attitude of torpedo flotilla," has been studying the LEO XIII. would be passive, not prevo- which, they believe, will leave far behind

agreement, concluded in 1801, has sur-

vived all political changes, and it is

probable that, were it now rescinded,

the demand for its renewal would soon

cative. We find it, therefore, hard to credit the telegram from Rome which we lately printed to the effect that, should President LOUBET visit the Eternal City, the Pope will not receive him. Such a rebuff would unquestionably lead to an immediate diplomatic rupture between the French Government and the Vatican

Hints for Mr. Cor-ried.

These are piping times for that young and aspiring student of the care and the best, their number is small, and it is nurture of prima donnas, Heinbich CONRIBD. If he will but look about him be trained in handling the torpedo craft. | and accept suggestions from the teeming crop of passing events, he will be enabled to escape many of the pitfalls which lie in wait for his inexperienced feet. In the first place the charming little town of Montclair comes forward with a suggestion for the treatment of tenors who become suddenly indisposed on the eve of performances of " Faust or "Romeo et Juliette." In this case, curiously enough, it was the singer himself who showed how the difficulty could be avoided; but he was an amateur and did not know any better. He offered to whistle his part. The manager of the entertainment, not having any other singer to put in his place, accepted the offer and the performance was given. The song without words delighted the audience, and the artist received many

flattering encomiums." What more could be asked? We all know that in nine cases out of ten the words of the tenor's songs are not heard and that in the other case no one cares if they are. So why cannot Mr. CONRIED keep two or three expert siffleurs on hand o whistle the parts of all singers seized with sudden indispositions? Possibly some of these singers would speedily learn to whistle so that in case of real colds they would not have to disappoint their audiences, nor to lose their nights' salaries. Thus they could most effectively whistle for their money.

A second valuable suggestion for Mr. CONRIED comes from a busy mart of trade. A certain business house within a day or two entertained its friends with a concert given by one of those ingenious instruments which reproduce the sounds of the human voice. The auditors were enabled to hear the tenor CARUSO, who has never sung in this country, CALVÉ, who has not been here for a season, Plancon, who has been absent two years, SUZANNE ADAMS, who sang only two or three times last winter. and the industrious Scottl. The machine imitated all these singers so well that the expert audience recognized and applauded them. It is rumored that some of the more impressionable listeners uttered the customary shouts of Bravo! " and " Bis! " and tried to call he singers out.

How easy it would be for Mr. CONRIED to remodel the familiar red placards. Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mme. CALVE the rôle of Carmen will be sung by Mme. SEYGARD, who has kindly consented to appear without rehearsal, so as to read, " The role of Carmen will be sung with perfect reproduction of the voice and expression of Mme. CALVÉ by the prima-donnaphone." From this somewhat apologetic condition it would be but a step to having the instrument do the singing and Mme. CALVE in her own person go through with the action, chair-throwing and all. In that case box office would be obliterated and the joy of the honest impresario would be unconfined.

Germans at the Mint.

The forty-six German and Austrian agriculturists, landowners and professors who are studying farming and other plimented the country and the climate by donning American summer suits. Some of these distinguished travellers stick to khaki; for instance, Count KNISKY of Bohemia, who is 78 inches high and looks up to nobody except the Hon. Cy SULLOWAY and the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS. But at Cincinnati the other day a reporter of the Commercial-Tribune found that " a number of the more corpulent tourists had discarded their vests and wore full summer togs, including belts." 'Tis the fatigue uniform of American sovereigns, and the distinguished travellers show both courtesy and adaptability in wearing it.

The forty-six have inspected the farms, the thoroughbreds and the Jersev cattle of the Kentucky Lexington. and examined them with the intelligence of connoisseurs. But Lexington will be immortal in their memories for a new pleasure. There for the first time their nostrils knew the fragrance and their palates the long delight of a mint julep, the flower and crown of drinks. the true nectar and soma, the divine lyric of the Blue Grass, the sacred Kentucky plant and juice, the nurse of Colonels and the joy of Judges, bland,

subtle, penetrating, perfect. Many welcomes and wonders await these honored visitors; but no happier moment than that in which they had their first smell and taste of that consummate composition of nature and art, the Kentucky mint julep. The German Emperor, accomplished and many-sided as he is, has yet to study

this masterpiece. The spirit of rivalry in the construction of high speed automobiles is intense on both sides of the water. The reports from France and Germany concerning the huge machines which have been built for the Paris-Madrid race, the International cup race, in Ireland, and other important con tests, indicate that most of the racing machines of to-day will seem like toys five or ten years hence. The constant cry of the enthusiasts is for more horse-power, and the problem confronting the manufacturers s how to furnish the power demanded without detracting from the serviceability of their product on all sorts of roads. The heavy engines required in machines of mmense power necessarily place a great burden upon the latter's framework, and, consequently, are apt to cause frequent breakdowns; and to increase the strength of the framework necessitates the addition of weight which may prove detrinental to speed.

Notwithstanding these conditions, and

recently turned out some monster cars,

those of only forty or sixty horse-power Certain factories, for example, are said to have built engines of 100, of 120, and even of 200 horse-power under certain condi-

There is no mistaking the fact that the foreign automobile makers are striving hard to establish and maintain world's records for speed; and this means that the three American machines which will start in the coming race cannot be too carefully prepared for a hot contest before leaving home.

The South Brooklyn Italians who celebrated St. MICHAEL's birthday Friday wanted to give a show of the devil chased by a boy. Plays of this sort, the chasing, rowning, burning or hanging of the devil, JUDAS ISCARIOT, Winter and so on, are or have been common enough in various parts of the world. At present the play of chasing the devilfish may have supplanted the older sport. The South Brooklyn police wouldn't let the devil be chased. Their refusal was due to the fact that fireworks were to be used in the hunt, and no permit had been obtained. So the devil didn't have to sprint. We can't believe that the devil cares so much for fireworks as people suppose. He must have had enough of noise and advertising. But in chasing him, as in chaning the devilfish or octopus, a remendous hullabaloo is half the fun. he South Brooklyn police sincere? Did they not feel that it was a reflection on them to represent the devil as still " on the run " and not yet driven out of South

THE SOUTH AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Comments by Prominent Southern Newspapers on Our Articles.

From the Macon Telegraph. It has remained for a Northern newspaper advocate the repeal of this amendment. As the article reproduced in another column will show. THE SUN stresses the point that the denial of suffrage is not necessarily an abridgement of the rights of citizenship. minors and women being citizens and as much entitled to the protection of the law as men of voting age. THE SUN also shows that the intent of the Constitution has at no time been to base representation in Congress upon the number of citizens actually possessing the suffrage. "For a hundred years the non-voting female citizens above 21 and the non-voting male and female citizens under 21 have been represented in the House proportionately with the male voters," and even the negro slaves, male, female and children, counted in the apportionment as three-fifths of a citizen." It "does not, therefore, follow," that the repeal or change of the Fifteenth Amendment "would neces sitate a reduction of the basis of representation in States affected by the disfranchise

ment of the negro."

THE SUN says the South has long known and the North is fast learning that the Fif-teenth Amendment was a tremendous mistake, that "sooner or later the country will have to face squarely the question of its repeal," and that "the time cannot be when American common sense will be ready to go fearlessly to the root of the matter This remarkable editorial is the most important testimony of the change in Northern sentiment that has appeared in some time.

From the Charlotte Observer Elsewhere in this issue is printed a strong defence of the South's policy regarding the negro from the time of reconstruction to the present. It is from the editorial colimns of THE SUN, and is a reply to the questions of a Brooklyn negro. It is a virtual admission of the justice and necessity of every position the South has assumed in with the race question since the slaves were freed. It is a powerful vindication of her handling of the most important problem she has had to deal with since Lee's surrender. It admits that the enfranchisement of the newly freed slaves was a grave mistake. acknowledges the inexcusable horrors of the reconstruction era, justifies the "inevitable efforts of the superior race to protect itself against negro domination at any hazard," frankly confesses "the North's misunderall reason for refunding money at the standing of the necessity of the South's struggle for self-defence," and inferentially, at least, intimates its conviction of the necessity of the eventual repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. Against overwhelming odds the South has during the long years since the Civil War borne the white man's burden. and at the same time the suspicion, opposition and interference of the North. But she was never daunted, and, conscious of the rectitude of her course, she has pursued the even tenor things in the United States, have com- of her way, until time has wrought her vindication, as it will do for all who learn to wait as well as to labor; for the position now assumed by THE SUN is increasingly that of the Northern mind.

From the Nashville American THE SUN is publishing a number of letters on the negro question from Northerners now living in the South, and their experiences with the negro and their opinion of him are not very flattering. It has been demonstrated that the average Northern man who comes in daily contact with the negro is much less tolerant of the negro's ways and faults than the average Southern man is. Nobody thoroughly understands the negro. He does not know himself. There are many Southern ers always ready to cuss and discuss the 'd-d nigger" who have but the slightest knowledge of the negro. The man who comes closest to really knowing the negro s the Southern white man who has had years of experience with him on the farm or plantation, or in railroad camps, &c. no more amusing or exasperating character than the sure-enough negro. In publishing various department commanders. It may the series of letters written by native Northerners concerning the negro as he is away down South. THE SUN is doing something to enlighten the dense ignorance of many of its readers on a subject of which they are

Manchuria and the Nations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It can be said without fear of contradiction that if England or Germany would have closed the doors of Manchuria to the world, the press of this country would be up in arms. The old lion twisters would become rejuvenated old lion twisters would become rejuvenated or the Kaiser would be the subject of more insulting cartoons than ever. And those are, after all, the nations with which we have everything in common. But Russia—that is another story. There is that traditional friendship which she shows at this the first real opportunity by an utter disrepard of her promises to us; in fact, in about the same arrogant and deceitful manner that she would assume toward Turkey.

NEW YORK MAY 9. FREEDERS HEVER

NEW YORK, May 9. FREDERICK HENLE

Anti-Race Suicide Efforts in St. Lawrence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE. In vindicaion, as far as it goes, of St. Lawrence county on the question, I wish to say that I have citizen of this locality, recently deceased, disposing of his estate among seven sons and four daughters all living and all married but one. NOTARY. MORLEY, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May S.

Pink Victor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: A case against

the Government has lately been decided at ington in favor of Pink Dews of Tennessee. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7. Library Work: An Inside View

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur Articles which have appeared from time to time on library work are more reseate than real in certain particuwork are more roseate than real in certain particulars of prime importance from the apprentice's
point of view, as well as from that of a library
achool graduate with years of experience and observation. First, salary. The schedule of New
York Public Library circulating branches, which
I saw, fixed for the first period of service, a salary
of \$23 per month, with a very gradual increase
based on capability quite as much as on experience
Taking into consideration the high cost of living
in New York city, the employer himself does not
"puff" the positions. Nor, secondly, does he promise
positions, except to a very limited number, even of
library school graduates. The proper dependence
for the library school graduate is courage and
perserverance, patience and willingsess to help
and work, not roseate anticipation. numerous others equally important, the French and German manufacturers have

THE SANITATION OF CUBA.

Before Gen. Ludlow cleaned Havana jus as Gen. Sanger cleaned Matanzas, and as Jen. Wood cleaned Santiago, and as various other American officers cleaned various other Cuban cities, the municipalities of that island were in a deplorably unwholesome condition. In that respect, however, Cuban cities were not unlike a very large number of cities throughout the world. I is even possible to-day to find municipalities in the United States that are far from being models of cleanliness. A special allowance must be made for Cuba at the time of American occupation. Three years of war had resulted in general municipa disorganization. Municipal treasuries were empty and had been empty for months. Many officials had resigned their places, and others had deserted them The affairs of every city in the island were in disorder and confusion. At no time commendable, their condition on Jan. 1, 1899

was deplorable. For many years Cuban cities had been regarded by the American people as a serius menace to the well-being of the United States The people of our Southern cities lived in constant dread of an annual recurrence of an epidemic of yellow fever, of which Cuba was regarded as an active distributing centre. Expensive and annoying systems of quarantine were obligatory, and even they were only partly effective. Trade conditions were disturbed, and the entire problem had long been a matter of grave concern to American authorities, both State and national The Spanish-American War placed the responsibility for its solution and the opportunity for its correction entirely in American hands, and the work was begun almost coincidently with Gen. Toral's surrender of Santiago Province on July 17. 1898.

On the day before the surrender the Red Cross relief steamer entered the harbor of Santiago. Among those on the ship was Mr. George Kennan, the well-known author and traveller. Of the condition of the city at that time, Mr. Kennan says in his "Campaigning in Cuba" that "the first impression made upon the newcomer was one of dirt, disorder and neglect. It had always had the reputation of being the dirtiest city in Cuba, and at the time of its surrender it was at its worst. In a long and tolerably varied experience in Russia, the Caucasus, Asia Minor and European Turkey, I have never seen streets so filthy as in some parts of this Cuban city." Yet its condition was probably no worse than might have been expected after its experience as the quarters of a besieged Spanish army.

American brooms and shovels were promptly set to work. Results were so mmediately apparent that the correspondents with the army made a prominent news feature of it, and endless encomiums were showered upon Gen. Wood as the Military Governor of the city. Yet, without minifying the work of that officer, it should be said and realized that the work done by him in Santiago was done in all the other cities of the district, in Manzanillo, in Bayamo, Holguin, Gibara, Guantanamo and Baracoa, with equal effieiency by men of whom the public has rarely ever heard. Without taking any rightful laurels from the brow of Gen. Wood, his five years of exclusive use of the entire stock should be sufficient to justify a fair distribution of their proper share to those other officers who so justly deserve them. Ray, and Pettit, and Hood, and a dozen or so others whose work has had no newspaper advertising are quite entitled to similar if not to equal claims on the stock of laurel leaves, and to public approval. Wood did his work in Santiago, where it was seen and commented on. The others did theirs where few saw it and fewer said

Gen. Francis V. Greene did the initial pose by the authorities in Washington. This was during the autumn of 1898, prior to the American occupation of that city. On Jan. 1, 1899, Gen. William Ludlow, formerly of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, became Military Governor of Havana. Of conditions at that time Gen Ludlow says, in his official report: "The regular service of the city was practically paralyzed-street cleaning, at best a farce, suspended No sanitary measures or rules were in force, and the thronging population-soldiers, reconcentrados, natives and citizens-used the streets or any open place for deposit of refuse and filth of all kinds." Under Gen. Ludlow, Surgeon-Major J. G. Davis was placed in charge of the Department of Sanitary Inspection, and Capt. William L. Geary of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers was placed in

charge of the Street Cleaning Department. That which was done in Santiago by Gen Wood and in Havana by Gen Ludlow, was done in Matanzas by Gen Sanger; in Pinar del Rio by Gen. Davis; in Puerto Principe by Gen. Carpenter, and begun in Cienfuegos by Gen. Bates and continued under the command of Gen. Wilson, who succeeded him in the control of Santa Clara Province. The same may be said of all the minor cities in the provinces under the charge of the seem to some a pity to deprive Gen. Wood of any portion of the exclusive renown that proceeds from the erroneous belief that it is to him that Cuba owes her redemption from a pest hole and her conversion into a health resort, but truth supports these statements and justice to others demands them. When Gen. Wood became Military Governor of Cuba, in December, 1900, he found the island cities and towns exactly as clean as they were when he left them in May, 1902.

In view of all that has been said of the sanitary work of the United States in Cuba. there are certain facts which stand in glaring prominence before the thoughtful investigator. For instance, virtually all of the work done has been purely superficial. With any suspension of broom and shovel energy every city in the island, with the possible exception of Santiago, which got considerable amount of permanent paying, would speedily revert to its former condition under the Spanish rule. Little or none of our work has been either radical or lasting. A second point appears in the fact that to American authority is due the direct prevention of more radical measures. The Foraker law, most commendable in its general purpose and operation, prevented the granting of any concessions or franchises for public work. The sewering and paving of the city of Havana were definitely obstructed and delayed by American officials. A third point appears in the official report of Surgeon-Major Havard for the year 1900. In that report, Major

The part played by dirt and filth in the breeding and propagation of the [yellow] fever was always problematical; now we know that they have noth ng to do with it except inasmuch as the attract and feed mosquitoes. It is certain that in Havana in 1900 no visible correlation could be seen between dirt and yellow fever.

Sanitation, in the proper meaning of the term, is essentially a radical process. It strikes at the root of things. In its application to municipal processes, it involves adequate sewer systems, house plumbing, a system of street paving susceptible to convenient cleaning and repair, and behind | clear and upright manhood. JOHN S. HARWOOD.

these an ample water supply for flushing all pipes into a proper outlet. With the exception of Havana's superior Vento water works, installed long ago in Spanish days, and of sundry repairs in her dilapidated sewer systems, Cuba is to-day little improved in her real sanitation beyond her condition in January, 1899. Streets have been repaired, city parks have been set in attractive order and important improvements made in the processes of garbage collection and disposal. Large sums of money have been expended in this work. The full returns for the expenditures are not immediately available, but the following figures may be given and accepted as approximately correct. The outlay for both 1899 and 1900 slightly exceeded the sum of \$3,000,000 for each year. This was approximately 20 per cent of the total insular revenue. Of the appropriation of 1899, the city of Havana alone reoeived a little more than \$2,000,000. If Gen. Wood, then Military Governor of Santiago Province, is entitled to the credit for the sanitary redemption of Cuba, it is quite pertinent to ask what on earth Gen. William Ludlow did with all that money. But those who saw Havana on Jan. 1, 1899, and on the same date of 1900 need no argument to convince them that it was Gen. Ludlow who cleaned that city at least. In the report for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1901, and terminating May 19, 1902, at the close of the American administration. the entry for municipal sanitation is given as \$2,289,467.85. Other items properly belonging in this department, and included in the above figures for previous periods, would bring the entire sum to practically

sanitation. The demonstration of the second point lies in a long and greatly involved story which would cover the experiences of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and other cities individually. A review of them would be much too long for any inclusion

the same ratio of expenditure, namely,

approximately \$3,000,000 a year for three

and a half years, or a total of about \$10,-

500,000 out of a total revenue for the period

of a little more than \$57,000,000. This sum

scrubbed and whitewashed the island, but

that process cannot be called properly

In the development of the "mosquito theory" in the stamping out of vellow fever, it is not generally realized or known that the credit properly belongs to a Cuban physician. Dr. Carlos Finlay had for many years been conducting a series of experiments upon the theory that certain species of mosquitoes were the active and mischievous agents in the dissemination of the disease. Dr. Finlay's technical presentation of this theory to Gen. Wood appealed to his earlier medical training, as it would not have done had the Military Governor been trained as a soldier, a politician or a statesman. He was impressed with its possibilities and appropriated a sum from the Cuban treasury which he placed in the hands of an American army surgeon, Dr. Reid, for the purpose of conducting a more elaborate series of experiments than had been possible for Dr. Finlay. The result of those admirable experiments, as is now well known, established the mosquito as the pernicious agent. The general eradication of the mosquito by the filling up of stagnant pools and by the use of coal oil, and the isolation of all foci of infection, have made it possible, this year, to let down the bars of quarantine, and for residents of our Southern coast cities to live without fear of an epidemic of yellow fever from Cuban

Much has been accomplished by the Government of Intervention that makes for the physical well-being of the Cuban people. But it is desirable that the American people know the facts as they are, give due credit where it properly belongs, and disabuse their minds of the idea that work in the cleansing of Havana, with an it has all been a work of philanthropy in appropriation of \$50,000 made for that pur- which the United States had not even a contingent interest. Cuba will remain right where it is The future relations between the United States and the island will grow more rather than less intimate. The clearer the understanding of the basis upon which those relations rest, the better will it be for both countries

Obiter Dieta in the Negro Suffrage Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am trying to get at the meaning of a sentence in the judgment of the Supreme Court read by Justice Holmes, April 27: "In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction one of the first questions is what it can do to enforce any order it may make

The word "enforce" is equivocal: in one sense the sentence quoted suggests some confusion of the Judiciary with the Executive like that on which the Supreme Court passed in 1792. In Chishelm, Executor, r. Georgia, in answer to the contention that a judgment against Georgia could not be enforced, Attorney-General Randolph said "Although no mode of execution should be invented. why shall not the court proceed to judgment? Justice Blair (Virginian) said in his Let us go as far as we can: and if at the end given us in the fourteenth section of the mountable to us, we must leave it to those departments of Government which have higher powers." This opinion prevailed.

I may have missed the connotation of Justice Holmes's sentence, but if not it implies grave situation that a court may refuse t say what the law is because of an assumption that its writ may be resisted, or from apprehension of any practical consequences MONCURE D. CONWAY.

A Traveller on the Travellers. From the Richmond Times

The travelling men are really a great body of national educators. To the remotest hamlet they carry the news of everything new under the sun-All that science, art, literature and invention have oduced they quickly place before their custom.

The discomforts of travel and the weary anxietted of their nomadic life make them all look forward to a golden time of comfort and happiness, when they will no longer wander from their own fire sides. I have seen him at the little lonely depot, waiting for the belated snow-bound midnight train. The weary winter wind was mounte through the sobbing wires as he paced restlessly about the dimly lighted depot. Occasionally he would take out his watch, not to see the time of night, but to look at the one "fair woman under the sun"—she and none other, his wife.

As he put up the watch he murmured "God bless

her." The simple prayer came from the depths of his loving heart, and it went straight to heaven. with commercial travellers than any other clas of men, the old aphorism, "absence makes the heart grow fonder," finding its fullest exemplificaon in the ranks of this great army of hon

When things "are coming his way" he is liberal and generous to a fault-nothing is ton good for and generous to a native total generous to a native total generous to a third man this. When it is etherwise, he accepts the situation regretfully but philosophically, and proceeds to sacrifice himself for those he loves. I have known him to carry his heavy grip from the trains to the hotel and make the old overcoat do another winter that the dear boy at home might have a blevele. I have known him to quit at saying that it didn't agree with him, that he might send the money to mother, who was having a hard time back in the old home in a distant Stat The bright oasis in their lives is when the six

reeks' trip is over and for a week or ten days they enjoy the company and surroundings of home and the sweet, noble wife and the prattle of the Thousands of these men, amid all their hardships and privations, bear a love and loyalty to home as sacred as the memories which connect us with the love of a sainted mother or a sainted wife. By

life, example and conversation they stand for a

NEW WEAPONS AGAINST RUM. Broome County Temperance Women Add

Yells to the List. BINGHAMTON, May 9 .- This addition to

the list of college and other yells was made here last night: Bim, biff, bum!

Whiskey, beer and rum! We'll surely sweep them to their doem With the W. C. T. U. of old Broome.

So yelled the members of the Broome County Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the conclusion of their two days' convention in the Binghamton court house last night. They adopted this defiance to the saloonkeepers as a part of their official business.

During the afternoon they practised the yell secretly in the antercoms. When they were ready to adjourn, they shouted it publicly, so that every one within several blocks could know that the Broome county W. C. T. U. is active, vigorous and in no danger of consumption. They stood up and waved their handkerchiefs as they

did so.

Not to be outdone, the young women

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Temperance Legion, who of the Loyal Temperance Legion, who held their convention in connection with that of the W. C. T. U., also adopted yells, which promptly followed that of the elder women One of these is intended for adoption by the State L. T. L. as the State yell. Here

Zec. zaw. zell: Well, well, well: What's the matter with the L. T. L.? Yell, yell; yell: New York State L. T. L.!

The young women delegates of the Oakdale branch became so imbued with the intoxication of the yell idea that they promptly manufactured one of their own,

Zerim, zeri, zerol Saloons, saloons, saloons must go! All compromises we repel. We, the Oakdale L. T. L.

Mrs. Hattie Tupper, president of the county union, led in all these yells.

VEST'S TRIBUTE TO THE DOG. Remarkable Speech the Missouri Senator Made to a Jury.

From the Nashville American One of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to the dog was delivered by Senator Vest of Missouri some years ago. He was attending court in a country town, and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. Voluminous widence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked defendant. Vest took no part in the trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to speak

Being thus urged, he arose, scanned the face of each juryman for a moment, and said: "Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their kneed o do us honor when success is with us may e the first to throw the stone of malice when

failure settles its cloud upon our heads. "The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives wintry winds blow and the snow drives fercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens. "If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

Then Vest set, down He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished Judge and jury were wiping their eves. The jury filed out, but soon entered with a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiff, whost dog was shot; and it was said that some ofeke jurors wanted to hang the defendant.

Excess in Golf. From the Luncet.

Too much time is spent over golf, and men bring o bear on the game an industry and a devotion to detail which ought to be expended upon more serious things. This kind of enthusiasm for a form of recreation cannot be regarded as merely a struggle to maintain the standard of physical health on which mental health depends. It must rather be looked upon as immoderate attention to a fascinating sport and must be guarded against like any other form of excess. It is an admirable thing in golf-which we admit to be an excellen game even while we desire to say a warning work against its cult-that it cannot be played careless and that assiduous practice is required after the position in the handicap list that is somewhat contemptuously described as "domestic twelve" ha-been reached, if a higher standard is to be attained It is exactly here that golf proves, to our thinking a pitfall to many men. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, is an axiom that every thinking man must cordially indorse. As no one can play golf really well without the sacrifice of much time. the workingman is soon brought to a parting of three ways. Shall be leave off playing a game in which he can only excel by much expenditure of time? Or shall be continue to play moderately a game which he feels that he could, and he would than is right to what, at best, is but laborious ic ness! We hope that all our readers will take the good that is offered to them by a break in the round of toll and by brisk exercise on open hill and heath, and let those of them who are not bril-liant exponents of golf recognize cheerfully that excellence can only come by the neglect of more

Interlecked Deer Florms

From the Aspena Evening Lehe.
Interlocked deer horns, from the heads of tw ig bucks that fought to the death on the banks vindow of Doyle & Lalonde's shoe store The interlocked horns were found near the Ray ing day of the brook trout season, by W. B. Dobsor

ditor of the Ach. The larger of the two sets of horns has sixteen points and is one of the largest ever seen in north ern Vichigan. The nuck that were the horns

skulls of the two animals and were buried in the mud alongside of McGinn Creek on a beaver meadow. The skeletons were also buried in the mud. Deer hunters who have seen the interlocker orns say the larger of the two sets of horns was probably worn by "Old Brim," a famous big buck that had been shot at hundreds of times. He es-

caped the many bullets fired at him only to die in a herce battle with another buck. The fight prob ably occurred about a year ago.

the correspondent his carriages, horses, cattle

How Col. Bryan Names His Hogs. From the Newark Exently No Mr. Bryan detailed one of his children to show

hogs, chickens and the farm. Pointing to three fine specimens of the swine family, the little guide said: "The name of that one is Sixteen to One, the mother of this litter, and the other one, the father, is named Mark Hanna.

A Bargain.

De Style-What makes Miss Smith think so much of that young doctor? Gunbusta-Why, when she was ill be reduced her fever from 100 to 95.